## Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to remove grayscale from the drawings.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 2/12 includes FIGURE 2. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 2/12, the grayscale of element 124 is changed to diagonal lines to indicate the shading. The grayscale of the scrollbars, for example elements 84 and 86, is changed to black. Reference numerals "32" are deleted from FIGURE 2.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 6/12 includes FIGURES 6 and 7. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 6/12, in FIGURE 6, the grayscale of element 124 is changed to diagonal lines to indicate the shading. In FIGURES 6 and 7, the grayscale of the scrollbars, for example elements 84 and 86, is changed to black.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 7/12 includes FIGURE 8. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 7/12, in FIGURE 8, the grayscale of element 224 is changed to diagonal lines. In FIGURE 8, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black. In addition the grayscale shading of menus 226, 230 and 240 is removed.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 9/12 includes FIGURE 12. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 9/12, in FIGURE 12, the grayscale of the sunburst is changed to diagonal lines. In FIGURE 12, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black. The grayscale of DM entity 296 is changed to diagonal lines. The grayscale of menu items 294, 298, 300 and 302 is removed for clarity.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 10/12 includes FIGURE 13. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 10/12, in FIGURE 13, the grayscale of the "Exemplary text" is

changed to diagonal lines. In FIGURE 13, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black. The grayscale of the menus is removed for clarity.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 11/12 includes FIGURE 13. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 11/12, in FIGURE 13, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 12/12 includes FIGURE 15. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 12/12, in FIGURE 15, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets for Sheets 2/12, 6/12, 7/12, 9/12, 10/12, 11/12 and 12/12.

## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In view of both the amendments presented above and the following discussion, the Applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application are directed to non-statutory subject matter under the provisions of 35 USC § 101, are anticipated under the provisions of 35 USC § 102 (b), or are obvious under the provisions of 35 USC § 103 (a). Thus, the Applicants believe that all of these claims are now in allowable form.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues resulting in adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, Applicants request that the Examiner telephone Ms. Janet M. Skafar, Esq. at telephone number (650) 988-0655 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-45 are pending in this application. Claims 40-45 are new.

Drawings

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to remove grayscale from the drawings for clarity. The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 2/12 includes FIGURE 2. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 2/12, the grayscale of element 124 is changed to diagonal lines. The grayscale of the scrollbars, for example elements 84 and 86, is changed to black. Reference numerals "32" are deleted from FIGURE 2.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 6/12 includes FIGURES 6 and 7. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 6/12, in FIGURE 6, the grayscale of element 124 is changed to diagonal

lines. In FIGURES 6 and 7, the grayscale of the scrollbars, for example elements 84 and 86, is changed to black.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 7/12 includes FIGURE 8. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 7/12, in FIGURE 8, the grayscale of element 224 is changed to diagonal lines. In FIGURE 8, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black. In addition the grayscale of menus 226, 230 and 240 is removed.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 9/12 includes FIGURE 12. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 9/12, in FIGURE 12, the grayscale of the sunburst is changed to diagonal lines. In FIGURE 12, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black. The grayscale of DM entity 296 is changed to diagonal lines. The grayscale of menu items 294, 298, 300 and 302 is removed for clarity.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 10/12 includes FIGURE 13. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 10/12, in FIGURE 13, the grayscale of the "Exemplary text" is changed to diagonal lines. In FIGURE 13, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black. The grayscale of the menus is removed for clarity.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 11/12 includes FIGURE 13. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 11/12, in FIGURE 13, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black.

The Replacement Sheet for Sheet 12/12 includes FIGURE 15. On the Replacement Sheet for Sheet 12/12, in FIGURE 15, the grayscale of the scrollbars is changed to black.

Applicants believe that no new matter has been added.

The Rejection of Claims 14-26 Under 35 USC § 101

Claims 14-26 are rejected under 35 USC § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. In response, Claim 14 is amended to recite "computer usable storage medium". Even though the specification recites that the term "article of manufacture" as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any-computer-readable device, carrier or media, because Claim 14 recites an article of manufacture comprising a computer usable **storage** medium, Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 14 does not encompass a carrier. Therefore, Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 14 is statutory. Claims 15-26 depend either directly or indirectly from Claim 14 and are statutory for the same reasons as Claim 14.

In addition claims 14, 15, and 19-26 are amended to delete the term "method" to more particularly point out the invention.

Broadening the Scope of Claims

Applicants point out that independent Claims 1, 14 and 27 are amended to delete "file". Claim 1 is amended as follows: "presenting a first subset of information of a file in a scrollable area, the first subset of information comprising, at least in part, a second subset of information, the second subset of information being designated as a materialization entity; and in response to when the file first subset of information in the scrollable area being [[is]] scrolled and at least a portion of the materialization entity being [[is]] scrolled out of the scrollable area, displaying the materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area." Claims 14 and 27 are amended in a similar manner as Claim 1.

Applicants point out that Claims 9, 11, 19, 23, 24, 35 and 37 are amended to change "file" to "first subset of information."

Applicants point out that the scope of Claim 12 is broadened by changing "when the file is closed" to "in response to a user signal to not view the first subset of information". Claims 25 and 38 are amended in a similar manner to Claim 12.

Applicants point out that Claim 20 has been amended to change its dependency from Claim 17 to Claim 14, therefore broadening the scope of Claim 20.

The Rejection of Claims 1-3, 6-13, 14-16, 21-29 and 32-38 Under 35 USC § 102 (b)

Claims 1-3, 6-13, 14-16, 21-29 and 32-38 are rejected under 35 USC § 102 (b) as being anticipated by the Martinez et al patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,147,683). In response, Claims 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21-26, 27, 32, and 34-38 have been amended to more particularly point out the invention.

Applicants respectfully maintain that the Martinez et al patent does not teach each and every recitation of Claim 1. Claim 1 has the recitations of: presenting a first subset of information in a scrollable area, the first subset of information comprising, at least in part, a second subset of information, the second subset of information being designated as a materialization entity; and in response to the first subset of information in the scrollable area being scrolled and at least a portion of the materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area, displaying the materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area.

In the claimed invention, the second subset of information is designated as a materialization entity, and the claimed invention displays the materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area. Because the second subset of information is designated as a materialization entity, **the second subset of information** is displayed at least in part in a materialization area.

In contrast, the asserted displayed materialization entity of the Martinez et al patent is a graphical selection marker that **represents** selected information, such as a menu item. For example, the Martinez et al patent teaches that the graphical selection marker is a dotted line on a scrollbar. From col. 3 line 66 to col. 4 line 12, the Martinez et al patent teaches:

Graphical selection marker 129 represents a visual indication to the user of a selected item in the list 128. In the preferred embodiments disclosed herein, the graphical selection marker 129 is represented by a dotted line on a scroll bar that corresponds to the location of a selected item. However, graphical selection marker 129 expressly extends to any graphical indication to a user of selected items in a list. Graphical selection marker 129 may include an arrow, bullet, or any other suitable graphical indication. In addition, while the graphical selection marker 129 is disclosed on a scroll bar in the preferred embodiments, it is equally within the scope of the invention to provide one or more graphical selection markers in a separate display portion that represents the list.

Thus, unlike the materialization entity of the claimed invention, the Martinez et al patent teaches that the graphical selection marker is a **representation** of a selected item. The Martinez et al patent does not display a graphical selection marker that comprises the selected item, at least in part, in the scrollbar.

The materialization entity of the claimed invention is displayed dynamically because it is displayed **in response to the first subset of information in the scrollable area being scrolled and at least a portion of the materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area.**

In contrast to the claimed invention, the graphical selection marker of the Martinez et al patent is static. The Martinez et al patent in col. 2, lines 28-36 teaches:

a graphical selection marker provides a visual indication of selected items in a list and their relative position in the display window. The graphical selection marker is suitably provided on a scroll bar in each location on the scroll bar that represents a selected item in the list. In this manner, the graphical selection marker indicates a selected item in the list, even if the selected item is not currently visible in the display window.

In the claimed invention, the display of the materialization entity is dynamic. That the Martinez et al patent teaches that the graphical selection marker indicates a selected item in the list, whether or not that selected item is visible in the display window, indicates that the graphical selection marker is static. Once an item is selected, the graphical selection marker is displayed. It does not matter if the selected item is visible in the display window or if the selected item is scrolled out of the scrollable area and therefore out of view. The Martinez et al patent does not teach that: in response to the first subset of information in the scrollable area being scrolled and at least a portion of the materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area, display the materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area.

In addition, the claimed invention displays the materialization entity in response to a different event from that taught in the Martinez et al patent. Claim 14 recites: in response to the first subset of information in the scrollable area being scrolled and at least a portion of the materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area, displaying the materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area.

In contrast, the graphical selection marker of the Martinez et al patent is displayed in response to a manual selection of a list item. The Martinez et al patent displays the graphical selection marker in response to clicking on a list item. In col. 5,

lines 40-43, the Martinez et al patent teaches: a user then selects an item in the list (step 220). The location of the selected item is indicated on the scroll bar (step 230) by displaying a graphical selection marker 129 on the scroll bar.

Furthermore, the hovering of the Martinez et al patent is completely different from the claimed invention. The Martinez et al patent describes hovering as when the user places the pointer on the marker without clicking on the marker. In col. 7, lines 38 et seq, the Martinez et al patent teaches hovering over the graphical selection marker, and after a predetermined time period of hovering, such as a second or two, an information message 1010 is presented to the user to provide information about the selected items.

The hovering of the Martinez et al patent is not the same as the first subset of information in the scrollable area being scrolled. The hovering of the Martinez et al patent is not the same as at least a portion of the materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area. Unlike the claimed invention, the Martinez et al patent does not teach: **in response to the first subset of information in the scrollable area being scrolled and at least a portion of the materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area,** displaying the materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area.

The following examples are presented to illustrate the differences between the present invention and the Martinez et al patent. Assume that a person, referred to as a drafter, is drafting a patent application. Upon writing the "Summary of the Invention" section, the drafter designates the text of "Summary of the Invention" section as a "dynamic materialization entity" so that the drafter can conveniently view this text when the drafter composes other portions of the patent application, such as the abstract at the end of the text document. In response to at least a portion of the "Summary of the Invention" section being scrolled out of the scrollable area being used to compose the

text, the "Summary of the Invention" section is automatically and dynamically displayed in a materialization area for concurrent viewing while the drafter continues to compose the patent application. Thus, when composing the "Abstract" at the end of the patent application, the drafter can immediately view the text of the "Summary of the Invention" section for convenient reference, rather than scrolling back and forth in the document to view the "Summary of the Invention" section and then scrolling back to the end of the document to compose text.

Using the teachings of the Martinez et al patent, the drafter would select the text of the "Summary of the Invention" section, and a graphical selection marker that represents the location of the "Summary of the Invention" section in the display window would immediately appear in the scrollbar. The "Summary of the Invention" section is scrolled out of the scrollable area, therefore out of view, and nothing changes, the graphical selection marker continues to be displayed. Significantly, the text of "Summary of the Invention" section itself is not displayed, but the location of the "Summary of the Invention" section continues to be displayed.

In another example using the Martinez et al patent, the drafter would place the pointer over the graphical selection marker representing the "Summary of the Invention" section, and would "hover" over the graphical selection marker representing the "Summary of the Invention" text in the scroll bar. Then, in accordance with another teaching of the Martinez et al patent, a sub-menu of possible operations could be brought up that could be applied to the "Summary of the Invention" text such as to deselect the "Summary of the Invention" text. However, the list of operations of the Martinez et al patent only teaches deselecting an item. Even assuming that one of those operations could be "display referenced text in a separate window", this technique is dramatically less efficient than that of the claimed invention. Unlike the present invention, the drafter would need to "hover", "select an operation", and wait for the "Summary of the Invention" to appear, instead of the "Summary of the Invention" section being

automatically available for concurrent viewing with the drafting of the "Abstract". If
multiple text areas are desired for concurrent viewing, this "hover", "select an operation"
and "wait" process would need to be repeated. Therefore, the foregoing examples further
demonstrate that the Martinez et al patent is different from the claimed invention.

For the foregoing reasons, Claim 1 is not anticipated by the Martinez et al
patent. Claims 14 and 27 have similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 1 and are not
anticipated for the same reasons as Claim 1. Claims 2-3 and 6-13; 15-16 and 21-26; 28-
29 and 32-38; depend from Claims 1, 14 and 27, and are not anticipated by the Martinez
et al patent for the same reasons as Claims 1, 14 and 27, respectively.

Claims 6, 21 and 32

Claim 6 has additional recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent.
Claim 6 recites: in response to the at least a portion of the materialization entity being
scrolled out of the scrollable area, displaying the **materialization area**.

The rejection asserts that the graphical selection marker of the Martinez et
al patent is analogous to a materialization entity and that the scrollbar of the Martinez et
al patent is analogous to the materialization area. In the Martinez et al patent, the
scrollbar is displayed prior to a list item being selected and a graphical selection marker
being placed on the scrollbar. Unlike in Claim 6, the Martinez et al patent does not
display the scrollbar in response to at least a portion of the selected list item being
scrolled out of the scrollable area.

Col. 8, lines 56-57 of the Martinez et al patent teaches that a separate
display portion could be provided to display the graphical selection markers. Even so, the
Martinez et al patent does not teach that the separate display portion is displayed in
response to at least a portion of a selected list item being scrolled out of a scrollable area.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 6 is not anticipated by the Martinez et al patent. Claims 21 and 32 have similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 6 and are not anticipated by the Martinez et al patent for the same reasons as Claim 6.

Claims 8 and 34

Claim 8 has additional distinguishing recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent. Claim 8 has the recitations of: in response to the materialization entity being scrolled back into the scrollable area, deleting the materialization area containing the materialization entity.

The rejection asserts that col. 8, lines 53-59 teaches that the materialization area/window (scrollbar) is not required, therefore it is deleted/not shown.

Just because the materialization area is not shown does not necessarily imply that the materialization area is deleted. Furthermore, the materialization area of Claim 8 is deleted in response to the materialization entity being scrolled back into the scrollable area. In contrast, the Martinez et al patent does not teach that the scrollbar is deleted in response to the materialization entity being scrolled back into the scrollable area.

Unlike the claimed invention, the Martinez et al patent teaches that the graphical selection marker, once displayed, is always displayed unless manually de-selected. When the selected item is scrolled back into view, the graphical selection marker remains displayed on the scrollbar. The Martinez et al patent does not dynamically delete the graphical selection marker. In addition, the Martinez et al patent

does not dynamically delete the scrollbar on which the graphical selection marker is displayed.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 8 is not anticipated by the Martinez et al patent, and is therefore patentable. Claim 34 has similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 8 and is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 8.

Claim 9

Claim 9 has been amended to depend from Claim 4. Claim 9 has additional distinguishing recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent. Claim 9 has the recitations of: wherein a third subset of the information is designated as an additional materialization entity; and in response to at least a portion of the additional materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area, displaying a third window comprising the additional materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area of the third window, wherein the third window is separate from the first window and the second window.

Even assuming that the Martinez et al patent teaches that a separate bar or display is provided for the selection markers, the Martinez et al patent does not teach displaying a third window comprising the additional materialization entity, at least in part, **in a materialization area of the third window**, wherein the **third window is separate from the first window and the second window**.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 9 is not anticipated by the Martinez et al patent.

Claims 10 and 36

Claim 10 has additional distinguishing recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent. Claim 10 has the recitations of: in response to the materialization entity being scrolled back into the scrollable area, deleting the materialization entity from the materialization area.

The rejection asserts that col. 5, lines 59-61 teaches that when the user can view the "List Item" and de-select the materialization the view must be scrolled back into the scrollable area when the user de-selected the selected item, the corresponding marker is removed.

In Claim 10, in response to the materialization entity being scrolled back into the scrollable area, the materialization entity is deleted from the materialization area. Unlike the Martinez et al patent, Claim 10 does not require the user to de-select the materialization entity. Claim 10 dynamically deletes the materialization entity from the materialization area in response to being scrolled back into the scrollable area.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 10 is not anticipated by the Martinez et al patent, and is therefore patentable. Claim 36 has similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 10 and is patentable for the same reasons as Claim 10.

Claims 13, 26 and 39

Claim 13 has additional distinguishing recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent. Claim 13 has the recitations of: "wherein the materialization entity is associated with a materialization entity designation of permanent, further comprising when the materialization entity designation is permanent, storing the materialization entity designation in persistent storage".

The rejection asserts that col. 8, lines 1-8, and Fig. 13, labels 129D, 129E, 340 teach the recitations of Claim 13 in that when the user performs a copy of the selected files/materialization entity to another directly/floppy disk, they are stored in persistent storage.

Claim 13 recites: when the materialization entity designation is permanent, **storing the materialization entity designation** in persistent storage. Thus the materialization entity designation is stored. Unlike the claimed invention, the Martinez et al patent does not store a graphical selection marker designation in persistent storage. The Martinez et al patent stores the selected file.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 13 is not anticipated by the Martinez et al patent. Claims 26 and 39 have similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 13 and are not anticipated by the Martinez et al patent for the same reasons as Claim 13.

The Rejection of Claims 4-5, 17-20 and 30-31 Under 35 USC § 103 (a)

Claims 4-5, 17-20 and 30-31 are rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being obvious over the Martinez et al patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,147,683). In response, Claims 1, 14, 19, 20 and 27 have been amended to more particularly point out the invention.

As discussed above, the Martinez et al patent does not teach all the recitations of Claims 1, 14 and 27. Because Claims 4-5, 17-20 and 30-31 depend from Claims 1, 14 and 27, the Martinez et al patent does not teach all the recitations of Claims 1, 17-20 and 30-31, respectively. Therefore, Claims 1, 14, 17-20, 27 and 30-31 are not obvious.

Furthermore, the Martinez et al patent teaches away from the claimed invention. The materialization entity of the claimed invention is dynamically displayed as in the recitation of: in response to the first subset of information in the scrollable area being scrolled and at least a portion of the materialization entity being scrolled out of the scrollable area, displaying the materialization entity, at least in part, in a materialization area. In contrast, as discussed above, the Martinez et al patent teaches a static display of a graphical selection marker, such as in a scrollbar. In the Martinez et al patent, once an item is selected, the graphical selection marker is displayed. It does not matter if the selected item is visible in the display window or if the selected item is scrolled out of view. Therefore, the Martinez et al patent teaches away from the dynamic display of the claimed invention.

The claimed invention is directed to a different problem from the Martinez et al patent. The claimed invention is directed to automatically displaying a second subset of information of a first subset of information, such as a file, in response to the first subset of information being scrolled out of a scrollable area, and therefore out of view. The second subset of information is simultaneously displayed with the original display of the first subset of information. In this way, a user can see the second subset of information while that information is out of view in the original display of the first subset of information. In contrast, the Martinez et al patent is directed to providing a visual indication to a user of the location of selected items outside of the display window.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Claims 1, 4-5, 14, 17-20, 27 and 30-31 are not obvious and are patentable.

Claim 19

In addition, Claim 19 has additional recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent. Claim 19 has similar recitations as Claim 8. As discussed above with

respect to Claim 8, the Martinez et al patent does not teach all the recitations of Claim 8. Because Claim 19 has similar recitations as Claim 8, the Martinez et al patent does not teach all the recitations of Claim 19.

Claim 19 recites: in response to the materialization entity being scrolled back into the scrollable area, delete the materialization area containing the materialization entity. This recitation reinforces the dynamic nature of the claimed invention.

In contrast, the Martinez et al patent teaches that the graphical selection marker, once displayed, is always displayed unless manually de-selected. When the selected item is scrolled back into view, the graphical selection marker remains displayed on the scrollbar. The Martinez et al patent does not dynamically delete the graphical selection mark. The Martinez et al patent does not dynamically delete the scrollbar on which the graphical selection marker is displayed. Thus the Martinez et al patent teaches away from the claimed invention.

If the teachings of the Martinez et al patent were modified to, in response to a graphical selection marker being scrolled back into the scrollable area, delete the scrollbar, then any other graphical selection markers on the scroll bar would also disappear in addition to the scroll bar, and the Martinez et al patent would be rendered unsatisfactory for its intended purpose.

Furthermore, even if a separate display portion were provided to display the graphical selection markers, if that separate display portion were deleted in response to a graphical selection marker being scrolled back into the scrollable area, any other graphical selection markers in that separate display portion would also disappear, and the Martinez et al patent would be rendered unsatisfactory for its intended purpose.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Claim 19 is not obvious and is patentable.

Claim 20

Claim 20 has additional recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent. Claim 20 recites: in response to the materialization entity being scrolled back into the scrollable area, delete the materialization entity from the materialization area. This recitation reinforces the dynamic nature of the claimed invention.

In contrast, the Martinez et al patent teaches that the graphical selection marker, once displayed, is always displayed unless manually de-selected. When the selected item is scrolled back into view, the graphical selection marker remains displayed. The Martinez et al patent does not dynamically delete the graphical selection marker from the materialization area. Thus the Martinez et al patent teaches away from the claimed invention.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Claim 20 is not obvious and is patentable.

New Claims 40-45

Claims 40-41, 42-43 and 44-45 depend from Claims 1, 14 and 27, and are patentable for the same reasons as Claims 1, 14 and 27, respectively.

Claim 40 has additional distinguishing recitations not taught by the Martinez et al patent. Claim 40 has the recitations of: wherein the materialization entity comprises the second subset of information, wherein said displaying of the materialization entity displays at least a portion of the second subset of information in the

materialization area. The Martinez et al patent has no such teaching. The graphical

selection marker of Martinez is a representation of a selected item.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Claim 40 is patentable. Claims 42

and 44 have similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 40 and are patentable for the same

reasons as Claim 40.

Claim 41 has additional distinguishing recitations not taught by the

Martinez et al patent. Claim 41 has the recitations of: receiving a selection of the second

subset of information on a graphical user interface; and in response to an activation of a

create materialization entity control of the graphical user interface, designating the second

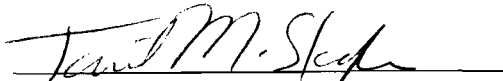subset of information as the materialization entity.

For the foregoing additional reasons, Claim 41 is patentable. Claims 43

and 45 have similar distinguishing recitations as Claim 41 and are patentable for the same

reasons as Claim 41.

Conclusion

Consequently, the Applicants believe that all these claims are presently in

condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its

swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

September 21, 2007

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Attachment